SIXTY DAYS IN A DORY.

Captain Johnsen's Perilous Transatlantic Voyage.

CAPSIZED IN MID-OCEAN.

Return of the Daring Navigator on the Greece.

The National line steamer Greece, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought with her on this trip two objects of no slight interest to New Yorkers. These re the dory Centennial, in which Captain Alfred Johnson crossed the Atlantic alone last summer, and the Captain himself, who made the unprecedented voyage as a centennial achievement, superior to anything in its way ever herotofore accomplished. Brief es of this venture have from time to time found their way into the papers, but the whole story of the voyage was given yesterday by Captain Johnsen to the ntative of the HERALD. The Centennial landed Aberoistle, Pembroke county, Wales, on the 21st of August, 1876, and proceeding to Liverpool, Cap-tain Johnson had his boat exhibited at different times since then until his return on the Greece. Tre boat and her daring navigator look well and are apparently nothing the worse for their experiences. The sturdy looking little Centennial was an interesting spectacle as it rested on the deck of the flue, roomy ocean steamer and suggested amusing contrasts as one thought of both mounting the same waves and ploughing the same seas in a transatlantic voyage. The dory ats, and is not even as strongly built as they are, yet the average sailor would think hardly of having to put in a week on board one of them in mid-ocean even to the intrest weather. Johnson's voyage insted sixtysix days, and he had no room in which to stow himself but the cockpit, which is only four feet long and about two feet wide. His return trip was made as agreeable as possible by the officers of the steamer, of the other passengers, enlivened the trip from Lonion thither with many of the merry devices known to mon of the sea. Doubtless they felt they were only cation of Gilbert's "Bab Ballad" satior man :-

For he was the cook and the captain bold And the mate of the "dory" briz. And the bol-awin tight and the midship mite And the crew o' the captain's gig.

Johnsen is the only transatlantic saller who ever crossed alone. He did not have to fling any belaying plus at disobedient sailors.

THE DORY. The little vessel in which Captain Johnson embarked is of the following dimensions:-Three quarters of a ton measurement; total weight, 670 pounds; 21/2 feet. She is clinker built, of white pine, extra tim-bered with oak, partially flat bottomed and has a contreboard. The Centennial is built in three water light compartments and is decked over, leaving only the narrow cockpit open. On the trip she carried a mainsail, a squaresail and two jibs. The little vessel was built expressly for the trip at Gloucester, Mass., under Captain Johnsen's supervision. THE SOLITARY MARINER.

Captain Johnson is a man of middle height, pretty thick build, of intelligent appearance, is a native of Denmark and is now about thirty-one years old. He talks freely of his desperate venture and is naturally

somewhat clated at his success.

For some time Captain Johnson and some other men pr before it took definite shape. This was when Johnsen worked in the fisheries off Nova Scotia. Finally ne concluded to have the dory built, and when she was Inished he went to the Mayor of Gioncester and stated the cuject of his trip. He had furnished the little craft with canned meats, sait and Iresh vegetables, tea, coffee and tobacco for a voyage of maety days. On the 12th of June the Mayor gave Johnsen the follow-

the 12th of June the Mayor gave Johnson the follow-ing clearance papers:—

To whom it May concern:—

This is to certify that Mr. Aifred Johnson has declared his intention of crossing the Atlantic in « dory, and that he will leave this port to-morrow.

ALLEN ROGERS, Mayor, June 13, 1876,

Johnsen did not start, however, until June 15. His provisions were stowed under the hatches at the start, but there is a little panitry behind the cockpit in which a store lor a few days could be kept. When the weather was fine he would creep forward on all lours, open the batches, take out enough provisions for a few days and stow them away in this panitry. From was his ballast when he sturted, but finding that it interfered with the working of his compass he put into Shake Harbor, Nova Scotia, discharged this ballast, and took on gravel instead. By this change he lost some little time. His only instruments were a quadrant, a compass and a chart. He carried no chronometer. On starting the weather was fine, but before he got to Shake Harbor, on the 224 of June, he had to contend with some thick fors and strong head winds.

er. On starting the weather was fine, but before he get to Shake Harbor, on the 224 of June, he had to contend with some thick fogs and strong head winds. He left Shake Harbor on the 25th, and had fair weather, favorable winds and caim sea until the 7th of July. Then he was in lattice 41 50 north, longitude 54 west.

The note was in lattice 41 50 north, longitude 54 west.

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This day a gale springs up, and during its progress the frail vessel shipped a heavy sea, which started the sombing of the hatchway. This let the water in and some of the provisions were spoiled. In this crisis he spoke a bark bound to Laverpool from Mexico. The capital invited Joinson to come aboard, out he declined, being determined to weather the gale and accomplish the undertaking, even at the expense of discomiort and privation. The gale blew over and fine weather succeeded, lasting until July 16, when a strong breeze from the southwest sent him on a good run, which he kept up until August 2. That day he found himself about 300 miles from Cape Clear. In the course of that day the wind freshened and blew up to a gale. Meantime he spoke the Maggie Gander, a brig bound from Liverpool to New York. The brig shortened sait to keep him company, and after running a lew bours with her he unshipped his mast, determining, in order to ride out the gale, to heave to.

THE LETTLE VESSEL CAPSIZED.

In about half an hour the boat got broadside on to a heavy sea, a breaker struck her, and she was instantly capsized. As may be supposed, Johnson's position was a trying one for the time. He had secured a life the other ond of it about his body, and by the aid of this line he crept on the little beat's bottom, and moved about her until another sea struck her, about twenty minutes later, and righted her with his own assistance.

PERIL FROM A SHARK.

sentiance.

PERIL FROM A SHARK.

This occurred in the afternoon, and just as she had got righted a big shark came snaffing along by her side. This voracious animal's attentions were not over welcome to the Captain's cyes, and he determined to be rid of him. He got a knife, and, fastening it securely to one of his ours, struck out victously at the shark, which soon left in disgust at its reception. The upset had a damaging effect on the little craft's carge. All of Captain Johnson's clothing was completely wetted, his bread was spoiled and his clock and watch stopped. He was obliged to keep his clothes on his back until they dried. He poured some kerosene into the clock to try and get it going, but it had been too thoroughly drenched and would not move a peg. In the upset the dory carried away the squareash, out fortunitely his instruments were secure under the deck and could not fall out when she capsized. Captain Johnsen was assisted to bread and porter after this accident by the Maggie Gander before they parted company. After this the weather was loggy and ratay for about four days. On August 7 he spoke another brig, which gave him bread and water. He was then about 100 miles from Cape Clear. On August 9 he spoke the ship Frince Alberta, which gave him the bearings of the Wexford Head. He sighted Millord on the 10th, but encountered contrary winds, which sent him in the direction of Abercastie, a fishing town in Wales.

EAFELY LANDED.

After a rest of two days he started for Liverpool, PERIL PROM A SHARK.

in Wales.

EAPRLY LANDED.

After a rest of two days he started for Liverpool, where he arrived eleven days later, having had a calm or contrary winds all the time. He was received by great crowds in Liverpool.

Captain Johnson took his sleep during the day and kept awake all night. He was obliged to keep himself nearly all the time in the cockpit, into which his stout frame most have fitted with very uncomfortable nicety. Here he could only sit, there being no from to lie out at full length. It was no wonder, then, that he was tired and cramped when he got to Wales. He was in good health otherwise, however, and very soon overcame his weariness. He has remained in England to exhibit the little craft ever since, and will probably remain here for a similar purpose for some little time. He says he did not leel oppressed by a sense of loneliness after the first week or two, but the beginning of the trip was very trying to him.

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the trip was very trying to him.

OCKAN SILESTONSS.

The following versels were spoken in the course of
his perilous voyage:—Amerique (ss), from Havre for
New York, July 2, ant. 42, lon. 61 30; bark from Mexloo for Liverpool, July 6, lat. 41 53, lon. 55 5; 2t.
Louis (ss), from New Orleans for Liverpool for
Richmond, July 17, lat. 43 50, lon. 43; Greece (ss),
from London for New York, July 29, lat.
46 42, lon. 34 55; Tekel, bark, for Bristol, July 25, lat.
46 42, lon. 33 30; Aka, bark, from the West Indies for
Queenstown, July 27, lat. 48 14, lon. 25 50; a brig
bound from London, July 30, lat. 47 55, lon. 22 10; Alfreden, brig, from New York for swansea, August 2,
lat. 49, lon. 17 9; Maggie Gander, brig, from Liverpool
for New York, August 5, lat. 50,
lat. 49, lon. 17 9; Maggie Gander, brig, from Liverpool
for New York for Bremen, August 7, lat. 50,
lat. 7; Prince Alberta, ship, August 9, 55 miles E by
R off Wexford Head; Deflant, ship, August 10, 15
miles east from Wexford.

AIMEZ MOI: AIMEZ MON CHIEN!

MILE AIMEE'S GREAT LOSS AND HOW A GRAND DUKE WAS MADE TO FEEL IT-DIDI'S BE-

formidable obstacle to the enjoyment of an imperial Grand Duke. The newspaper reports of yesterday all agreed that Mile. Aimée's serious indisposition, which necessitated the substitution of Mile. Gueymard in her place as the Grand Duchesse on Monday evening was caused by a domestic affliction no less appailing than the loss of her pretty black and tan terrier. What was probably mainly instrumental in spreading this report during the performance of Monday evening was the well known reputation which prime donne of both Italian opera and opera bouffe have won for themselves as being quite ready on the flimstest provecetion to fall ill and to send word to their submi sive managers that "owing to sudden and serious inthe contracts of these capricious artistes require them to produce doctors' certificates of their inability to sing; but, as doctors proverbially disagree, some physician is always to be found who will agree that madame or mademoiselle cannot positively sing with-out endangering her health, not to speak of relaxing forever her vocal cords. No wonder that, believing this malicious tale about the dog, many of the aud ence went away thinking probably that it was too bad that Mile. Aimée's grief over the mysterious loss of her four-footed pet-be it ever so genuine and deepshould thus cruelly interfere with their anticipated WAS ALEXIS VEXED AT IT?

The Grand Duke Alexis' situation can be easily imagined. He and his mentor, the polished Baron chilling, had evidently gone to the Eagle Theatre on Monday evening to hear Aimée and none but Aimée. He gave emphatic proof of this condition of mind when he promptly left the theatre after the first act because Aimée did not appear. Yesterday morning he read the newspaper accounts of Mile, Aimée's indisposition and bereavement, and what must be have

thought? We can almost hear him soliloquize:—
"Oh, what a fall was there! I, Imperial Grand Duke of Russia, and a possible Czar; I, for whom prayers are offered in every Russian church on every holiday; I, whom theatrical managers feel honored to invite to their performances; I, Alexis Alexandrovitch, baiked in my pleasure by a black and tan terrier! Can it be

It is certain that if the Grand Duke Alexis felt vexes at the occurrence, his cousin, the youthful but equally good looking Constantine, and Dr. Coudrine gave him to baim of sympathy, for all the reports agreed that they-preferring undoubtedly Aimée to Gueymard, but Gueymard to nothing-remained to the end of the performance, being evidently determined not to allow roguish little Didi to cheat them of their pleasure. DIDI'S HISTORY.

Didi—that was his musical name—Didi, if it affords

him any satisfaction, may proudly reflect that he has caused quite a flutter in the breast of a Grand Puke, of a manager, of a whole opera troupe and the music loving public of a metropolis. Didi's origin and early history are shrouded in romantic mystery. He was a much prized but comparatively obscure black and tan until Mile. Aimóe saw him about six months ago at Montreal, when she purchased him for \$100. Since then, as Mr. Maurice Grau, her manager relates, Didi's arrival has preceded everywhere the advent of the company. It was a beautiful black and tan, with a very animated tail, which, on good dog authority, can be described as dolicately thin and beautifully papering toward the end; with sliken ears, a plump, satin breast, as smooth and shiny as silver armor, and the timest, dantiest hitle legs ever seen. "Why, Mile. Aimée would not have taken \$500 for the dog," Mr. Grau said.

He were a beautiful coat of blue cloth trimmed with rod velvet, and his collar, with its tickling bell, was of the preticest design. Mile. Aimée had spont great care and considerable money on Dud, Mr. Grau says, and although his wardrobe was not provided by Worth, from Paris, it may be safely said that Didl was one of the best dessed, as he was one of the best beloved, invortes of his species about town. When Mile. Aimée took him out for his daily airing the other black and tans wagged their tails with envy as he proudly capered by them. caused quite a flutter in the breast of a Grand Duke, of a

tans wagged their tails with envy as he proudly capered by them.

How Did! Was stolen.

Poor Did! He was separated from his boloved spouse, whom Mile. Augie bought about five years ago in Richmond for \$500, but who is now in Paris with some of her friends. Misfortune never comes alone, it was not enough that his mate should be cruelly torn from him, but he must also be stolen from that mistress who so adored him that, as Mr. Grau narrates, he was even allowed in Havana to wake the whole company at six o'clock in the morning by his musical bark. On Sunday afternoon, between two and three, Hypolite, Mile. Atmee's valet, took him out for an airing. Did! ran gayly ahead, and white Hypolite, at the corner of Twenty-lainth street and Lexington avenue, was descending to a basement and lost sight of him for a moment, a man who is described by the neighbors as being well deressed, and looking entirely unlike a thief, put Did! into his overcoat pocket and coolly walked away. In vain was all search near and far; it vain and did poor Hypolite, who was responsible for the awtil loss, declare that, like another Stanley, he would go to the utternost wides of Africa to regain Did; in vain was the Mai-on Richelieu, where Mile. Aimée lodges, in an uproar all that sunday; Did! still remained non cst. Yesterday the following advertisement appeared in all the morning papers—

25(1) REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY

\$50 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY \$50 Is, between 2 and 3 o'clock, atternoon, a Black and Tan Terrior, long ears, in 4th av., between 29th and 39th sta. Apply at Maison Richelleu, No. 101 Lexington av.,

Mr. Grau believes that Mile. Aimée's illness was really the result of grief for the loss of Didi, for he

orner Etch st.

Mr. Grau believes that Mile. Aimée's illness was really the result of griet for the loss of Did, for he said:—

"Mile. Aimée receives \$500 a night, and she certainly would not lose that to indulge in such griet. She is really ill, and has been so ever since Saturday. She suffers from a bronchial affection."

MILE. AIMÉE REALLY ILL.

The writer called at the Maison Richelieu, where he was informed that Mile. Aimée was really ill and asleep and could not be seen. Mine. Gueymard laughingly denied that Didi was the cause of Mile. Aimée's indure to appear, and declared that her dector had possitively forbidden her to sing for the next three days. She would, however, reappear on Thursday evoning. It is munifiest from these statements, which appear to be entirely trustworthy, that Mile. Aimée has suffered an injustice at the hands of the Eagle Theatre gossips, who were ready to ascribe her indisposition to a mere freak of fancy, while she was really mansposed. We all know how attached many of our lashionable dames are to their canine pets, and, if dogs expire from griet over the graves of their former owners is it not just that the latter should return the compliment when the occasion arises? And it this be true would it not redound to Mile. Aimée's credit if her fidelity and devotion to her Didi would affect her even to indisposition? It should be remembered that even a queen of opera boulfe, when she has been crying her eyes red all day over the loss of her pet, might easily led that she could not do justice to the bolster-oss mirth of that dare-devil Grand Duchesse of Gerolstein. This is only to show that if the cause generally ascribed to Mile. Aimée's indisposition were the true one she was entirely justified.

Did for the suchesse of sets and sposition were the true one she was entirely justified.

Did for her victorious Fritz a wild rumer ran round the coulesses and caused a tremenaous sensation. "Mile, Aimée's dog has been found," whispered General Boum to Prince Paul as they stody in theres in

BULL-DOZING THE ALLIGATORS.

The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals paid a visit to the Aquarium yesterday, as they had been informed that the employes were buil-dozing the Florida alligators and making there light. On stating the reason of their visit the officers were informed that so tar from wishing any more battles the proprietors sincerely hoped that the brutes would remain peaceable. The fact is that since Friday inst, when the big flight occurred, and which was described in the Harath, none of the alligators have manifested any disposition to renew hostilities, and they caimly sleep in the shallow water, c-re-ess of the future and determined to let one another alone. They no doubt consider it best not to go behind the returns, and, having come to that decision, peace reigns in the tank. The domiculiary visit of Mr. Bergb's officers raised a good laugh, though this is not the first time they have manifested an interest in the wellare of the inhabitants of the sea. It is understood that the big turtle formerly exhibited in the strand was removed by their orders, though the old fellow seemed to enjoy himself very well. were buil-dozing the Florida alligators and making

A GRIM FAMILY SKELETON.

ESTATE-CUBIOUS AND STARTLING DEVELOP-MENTS-SEDUCTION, DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE STRANGELY INTERMINGLED.

More curiously painful complications are seld terwoven in suits brought in the courts than those evolved from a simple application, made yesterday to Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to remove Mr. John Murphy, trustee of the estate of the late William Cogswell, and appoint Edward Morris Birney in his place. Altogether the revelations from this page of family history are strange in their character, and reveal the traditional family skeleton, gaunt and grinning, with glaring deformity.

WHO MR. COGSWELL WAS. A great many people in this city have still a vivid lection of the late Mr. Cogswell in his lifetime. Many years ago he kept a livery stable down town, and finally, with the growth of the city and march o improvement in the upward direction of the island, ington avenue. Few livery stable keepers were more liberally patronized, his principal custom being among the more tashionable and wealthy, and the result was when he died in 1868 he eft behind him quite a snug fortune. He also leit a wife and two daughters. One of these daughters was married to Mr. John Murphy and the other was then a ooming young lady. In his will be expressed a desire to have his livery business kept up, and he appointed as executors and trustees his brother, Jonathan Cogswell, and his son-in-law, Mr. Murphy. HOW THE ESTATE WAS MANAGED.

According to the statement of Mr. Murphy, the estate has been well managed since Mr. Cogswell's death; so much so, that all the mortgages upon the real estate so much so, that all the mortgages upon the real estate of the deceased have since been paid off, some \$90,000 distributed among the heirs, and property still remaining in their hands valued at \$115,000. Mr. Murphy, who is general manager of the manufacturing department of the Guttabercha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, conceder in his affidavit responsive to the application for his removal that his time has been a good deal engrossed in his over business; but that he has been able to give evenings to transaction of business in connection with the estate, and, in fact, to give it all the attention it required at his hands. He left to his co-trustee the general management of the livery stable affairs, as the latter was thoroughy familiar with the business. He sixes further that he has never charged a penny for his own services, while there has been paid to his co-trustee acariy \$20,000 for services. Further, being in the enjoyment of a handsome income himself, his anxiety has been to enhance the value of the estate for the benefit of the heirs, and to that end he has employed competent bookkeepers to supervise the books and keep the accounts properly adjusted.

THE YOUNGER DAUGHER MARKIES.

to that end he has employed competent bookkeeper's to supervise the books and keep the accounts properly adjusted.

It is already stated that one of the daughters of the deceased was married at the time of his death. The other daughter, Miss Emma Cogswell, a young lady of considerable personal attraction, engaged the attention of a young man named Jerome Sivers, who was associated at the time with his lather, Ruius W. Stivers, in the manufacture of carrages. Well, to make the story short he wooed and won Miss Cogswell. On the 20th of May, 1873, they were married in the Church of the Disciples, in this city. For two years their life was an exceedingly harpy one. He bought a handsome country place in Westchester county, which he christened Larchmont Manor. It was a cosey villa, built after the Swiss models, furnished with all the luxurious appliances of modern culture, and with the environing grounds most tastefully laid out.

LIPE AT LARCIMONY MANOR.

This young married couple, as may be conceived, reveiled in all the enjoyments that heart could wish. On the 4th of July, 1875, they gave a holiday fete. Among the guests on that cocasion was Edward Morris Birney, a young man of stylish address and most graceful and insinuating manners. He enloyed the fete, as all present did. To his mind the lairest flower in all that seene of midsummer festivity was the young mistress of Larchmont Manor. As the evening hours stole on and the other guests stole away he still largered to back in the sunshine of the smiles of Mrs. Stivers, who, it seems, reciprocated his attentions.

"You seem to tarry late," said the young husband to

Mr. Birney; "I am alraid you will lose the last train to the city."
"I don't care to return to-night," replied the lingering guest; the fact is I have had a quarrel with my father and don't care about going home."
"Well, then, won't you stay all night," pursued the hospitable host, "and leave it to some other time to make up with the old gentlema?"

Young Birney was only too glad to accept this invitation. He remained that night and the next day and the next night, and a week passed and he still lingered. He was so polite and entertaining and had such a distinct of the countering his irate parent that he was at longth, upon his own entreaty, allowed to remain as a boarder.

boarder.

Mr. Stivers had no suspicion of the great calamity about to beful his happy household. One night he came to his home to find his hearth desolate, his wife a lugitive with her guilty paramour. Returning to this city at once he traced them to the Sturtevant House. On the hotel register there were entered the names of E. Brown, New York, and Mrs. J. Stevens, of the same place. Recognizing Mrs. Stivers' handwriting he went to her room, No. 207, and found in the same room young Birney. same room young Birney.
"What does all this mean?" asked the astonished

"What does all this mean?" asked the astonished and enraged husband.
"It means simply," answered Birney, "I am trying to persoade your wife to go home."
Believing his wife's statement that nothing criminal had transpired between them Mr. Stivers took his wife home. In March succeeding she again left him. The husband again started in search of the trunat wife, and again tound her in company with Birney, they having on this occasion taken up their quarters at the

and again found her in company with Briney, they having on this occasion taken up their quarters at the St. Cloud Hotel.

Satisfied now of the guilt of his wife Stivers at once instituted proceedings for a divorce. The suit was carried to a speedy conclusion. On December 1, 1875, Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, granted a decree of divorce in his favor. In such decree the wife, however, was prohibited from marrying again. On the very day that the divorce was granted the divorced wife was married to Birney at Bridgeport, Conn., and they are still living together as man and wife.

A DAUGHTER'S LETTER.

Shortly after Mrs. Stivers' litstiff to New York in company with young Stivers, as stated above, she wrote the following letter to her mother, which is abundantly self-explanatory:—

New York, March 7, 1875.

Dear Mother—I suppose yon are auxiliate to hear from me. Do not werry, as I am doing well, and feel like a fighting roseror with its feathers pulled out. Do not the home sayou with tail in doing so. I suppose the news you have heard die not surprise you. I suffice you always the men is set you, which will be some only this week. I suppose you are so sugary with me that you do not want to hear from me or see me again. For Prom your doughter EMMA.

The above is the only exhibit of epistolary correspondence in the case, and it is unnecessary to add it carries its own comment with it.

BINNEY's CHARACTER OUTLINED.

While Mr. Murphy's Statement is indersed by his wife, and while his character is vouchsafed for by such men as Professor Chandler, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and John H. Cheever, Preadent of the New York Belting and Packing Company, the character given by Mr. Murphy of Mr. Birney is far from compilmentary to that individual, in his affidavit he summarized Mr. Birney's character rather tresely as follows:—'One of the worst men alive, inscient, immoral, treacherous, lazy and ignorant.'

Mr. John H. Bird, in submitting his papers to the Court, yesterday, coupled with a potition of Birney, and confirmatory

THE BRICK HOMICIDE.

The inquest on the body of William Braun, aged twenty-two, of No. 14 Suffolk street, who, it is said, died from injuries consequent on his having been struck with a brick thrown by Thomas Welsh in Hoboken, on the 22d of January, was begun yesterday by Coroner Woltman. The prisoner, owing to a crotchet of Jersey law, was not present, authough entitled to be. The autopsy of Dr. Cushman was read. It shows that death was the consequence of an abcess of the brain and meningity, due to tracture of the skull caused by violence. Dr. Charles E. Phelps and Dr. E. H. Congdon lestified that they attended to him and got him so well that he was able to go out a week later. Dr. Phelps was called in again to see the patient, who was falling and might have been suffering from a subsequent injury. William Mulcahey, who was with Weish when he threw the brick at decased, was examined. The prisoner did not no so, he cestified, before Braon had struck him with the buckle end of the strap of the sleigh. After some further testimony Coroner Woltman informed the jury that he would have to adjourn the inquest until next Monday to alford himself time to enforce the prisoner's attendance by means of a requisition from the Governor. with a brick thrown by Thomas Welsh in Hoboken, on

THE BAY SHORE TRAGEDY.

Yesterday, before Judge Gilbert, holding Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Morgan J. Term of the supreme Court, Brooklyn, Morgan J.
O'Brien, the counsel for Nathaniel Evans, who, it will be remembered, was found guilty by a Coroner's jury with having stabbed with a carpenter's gouge Thomas J. Payntz, of Bay Shore, as he lay asleep in bed, made an application for a writ of habeas corpus and certiforari to inquire late his detention, and obtain his discharge on the ground of his being illegally restrained of his liberty. Juego Gilbert granted the writs, and made them returnable before him, in Brooklyn, for Monday, the 26th inst.

BUFFALO ROBE THIEVES.

William O'Brien and Francis Carroll, boys, were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday charged with stealing a buffalo robe valued at \$125 from the coach of E. W. Coris, of No. 66% Pine street. The calprits were held in \$1,000 ball cach.

THE MURDER OF MAGGIE BAUER.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF M'CONNOCHIE IMPORTANT TESTIMONY TAKEN-SHARP CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE WITNESSES-ANOTHER

Promptly at ten o'clock yesterday morning, in cordance with the adjournment, the trial of Frank McConnechie for the murder of little Maggie Bauer proceeded in the old Queens County Court House a North Hampstead. The crowd at the opening was not to large as on the preceding day, the extra panel o jurors having been discharged for the term; but it increased as the trial proceeded, until the court room was again uncomfortably filled McConnochie wore a white shirt instead of the checked one, The District Attorney called Coroner Hicks, before

whom the inquest at Valley Stream was held, but h did not answer. He had been called on Monday, and failed then to answer. The Court ordered an attachment to issue against him to compel his appearance.

the waist belt that was tied around Maggie's neck, the ponnet, the cape of which was stuffed into her mouth, and other articles of clothing, one of which bore

stain of blood. CATHARINE HOPPMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Catharine Hoffman, who was at one time under strong suspicion of having killed Maggie, was called. She narrated the circumstances of her visit to the Bauer house on the 14th of Aurust, the day of the murder, and how Maggie accompanied her on the way to the Valley Stream depot as far as the barn of Mr. Hummell. She was quite minute in her narrative, as

Indee Busteed in his cross-examination, questioned the witness very closely as to her habits and family relations. She had for the past seven years been most of the time an inmate of the Hempstead Poorhouse, and had not lived with her husband for the past five years; she used intoxicating liquors when she could get them; she had been confined in a cell at the Poor-

get them; she had been confined in a cell at the Poorhouse once, but not for intoxication, and she had once been before a Justice of the Peace; she denied ever having made threats against the Bauer family, and also denied various acts of violence on her part toward various individuals, as testified to before the Coroner.

During the progress of the cross-examination persons is the andience induged in morriment at some of the winess' answers. At Mr. Busteed's request this was checked by the Court, and the Sheriff was directed to arrest the first person offending in this regard. Mr. Busteed desired the production of the shoes worn by the witness on the day of the murder, but it appeared that they had been returned to her, together with the other articles of clothing in the basket carried by her, and had been worn out. They were returned to her by Detective Pays, at the Jail, before she was discharged by the Grand Jury. The cross-examination of the witness as to her movements was long *xtended and very minute, the purpose of counsel evidently being to impress the jury with the idea that Kate, after all, might be cuilty of the crime and Mcconnochio innocent. As at the Coroner's inquest, the witness, by the character of some of her answers, gave a strong impression that she could lie ghilly. In answer to a question by the District Attorney, she said that one reason why her husband did not live with her was that she drank.

Dr. Auerbach, who made the first post-mortem ex-

why her busband did not live with her was that she drack.

TESTIMONY OF DR. AUSRRACH.

Dr. Augrbach, who made the first post-mortem examination, was called. He saw the body first under the tree where it was found, and described its position and condition as frequently described before. The cause of death was strangulation. In his cross-examination Mr. Busteed questioned the witness closely with a view to raising a doubt in the minds of the jury as to the Doctor's professional ability and judgment. The Doctor said he was a member of the State Meurical Society and had a diploma from that body; he had been in practice in the neighborhood for a number of years; his diploma was granted in 1841; he matriculated as a physician in Germany; he had made at least 18ty post-mortem examinations since his residence at Rockaway, but never had a similar case to this; he did not pretend to be a surgeon; he was called to examine the body by Coroner Hicks; when he first saw the body rigor morts was already established, and death must have occurred at least tell or twelve hours previously; he thought the bonnet and the leaves were taken from the mouth before the body was removed to the barn; the leaves in the mouth were not preserved.

In answer to a question by Judge Pratt the witness said that the wounds and contusions upon the body wors inflicted before death.

The Doctor alterward, with Drs. Philip and William Wood, of Jamaica, male a further post-mortem examination, when the thorax was opened and strangulation was further proved.

BYCKTHER MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Dr. Philip Wood test field that there was a circular bruise around the neck, as well as other bruises, and the latter could have been made by a hand in choking her. Cross-examined, Dr. Wood was sked whether it was possible, considering the size and strength of the prisoner, that the latter could have been made by a hand in choking her. Cross-examined, Dr. Wood was asked whether it was possible, considering the size and strength of the prisoner, that the latter could have

Mr. Busteed strongly objected to the admission of further testimony as to the alleged confession before the testimony of Detective Payn in this direction could be heard, as he was really the principal witness in this regard, and there might have been a threat or a promise of reward to influence the confession. The objection was as to the order of the evidence. The objection was not sustained by the Court and Mr. Busteed took an exception.

Mr. Onderdonk proceeded:—He walked apart from the others with Mctonnochie and asked him whether he committee the crime; McConnochie said he would

Mr. Onderdonk proceeded:—He walked apart from the others with McConnochie and asked him whether he committed the crime; McConnochie said he would tell the truth if they would not hang him; witness said he had no intention of hanging him and hoped he would tell the truth; McConnochie then went on to describe the manner in which he attempted to outrage the girl and afterward made sure of her death by straughing her with the waist-ribbon—the intermediate narrative being similar to that given by John de Mott Hendrickson, who testified on Monday. McConnochie thought that Maggie was doad before he carried her from the corn field, where he attempted to ravish her, into the road.

The cross-examination by Mr. Busteed was directed to show a possible pre-understanding between the witness and the District Attorney, but the witness appear man looking for authentic news. From his conversation with McConnochie he received the impression that he was of weak intellect.

THE PRISONER'S SOUNDERS OF MIND.

Mr. Busteed—Would you in any matter of the greatest consequence to yourself regard his statement as worthy o belief?

The District Attorney objected; the objection was sostained, and the question was raised so as to cover the point of the witness' opinion as to McConnochie's rationality. The witness' thought that any one who made a connected statement was rational. The witness stated further that McConnochie said that when he was strugging with Maggie she dropped a ten cent piece from her hand, and he picked it up and alterwards spent it.

John Henderson, a tollgate keeper, testified that he

made a connected statement was rational. The witness stated further that acconnective said that when he was strugging with Maggie she dropped a ten cent piece from her hand, and he picked it up and atterwards spent it.

John Henderson, a toligate keeper, testified that he saw McConnochie on the 13th of August (Sunday) as ne (witness) was going to Springfield to attend a funeral; he afterward saw him on the same day, in the afternoon, near the Hinstale church, about half a mile north of the Springheid Centerry. This was to show that the prisoner was in the neighborhood at the time. The witness, who said he was sixty-five years old, is very deaf. Prisoner's counsel questioned him closely as to his identification of the prisoner. He was uncertain as to details of features, dress, &c.

Mrs. Mary Baker testified that McConnochie came to her house on the aiternoon of the murder and got something to eat and drink. He looked bad—had stratches on his face, and appeared tred. Cross-examined, she was certain of the date, as the next day was a holiday among the Germans; witness lived about two and a half miles from the Bauer house; McConnochie was brought to witness' house by Payn and Bauer alterward, and she identified him.

THE CORONER EXAMINED.

Coroner John R. Hicks was called. As his testimony for the people was merely cumulative, he was turned over to Mr. Busteed for examination, and questioned closely as to the condition of the body. Dr. Auerbuch removed both the bonnet cape and the leaves from the mouth. The latter was taken out.

Mr. Busteed desired to prove by the witness that certain hairs taken from Kate Hoffman's clocking were identified by Mrs. Bauer as from Maggie's head, but the Codrt would not permit him, and he took an exception. The hair referred to, the Coroner said, had been given to Detective Payn after Kate Hoffman's discourse by the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Soph Donon, whose testimony had to be translated, saw Maggie's body, and under the finger nails what appeared to be skin and flesh; she assisted in was

bloody.

Charles Maier, a barber at Pearsail's Corner, testified that he shaved McConnochie after the marder and his late was scratched on the nose and side of the face. Cross-examined, the witness said he asked McConnochie how he got the scratches and 'he answered that

mochie how he got the scraiches and 'he answered that he fell out of a wagon.

Edward McCaffrey, a track-walker on the Hempstend branch of the Southern Railroad, say McConnochie at Valley Stream on the second at a ster the murder and his face was scratched. McConnochie said he had been in a 'muss' at Jamaica or Bushwick. Cross-examined, the witness said he remarked to McConnochie that the fact of his having a scratched lace was suspicious in view of the inct that a murder had just taken place.

Peter Peterson, who works on the place of P. C. Barnum, testified that McConnochie had worked on the place about two weeks; atter McConnochie left he gave to Detective Pays a shirt supposed to have belonged to the prisoner, but, though the shirt was produced in court, the identification was not very complete. There was blood on the inside of the sleeve, as proved by microscopical examination, There is another shirt of 'a

McConnochie's to be produced, having blood on the McConochle's to be produced, having blood on the outside of the sleeve.

Cornelius Lawrence was called, and testified that he heard McConnochie's confession to John De Mott Hendrickson, as detailed by the latter on Monday. The cross-examination of this witness was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

The most intense interest was manifested in the court room during the progress of the trial. It was understood that McConnochie's father and mother were at one time present, but their presence was not generally known.

A POLISH PRIEST'S SUIT.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES CLAIMED-THE PRESIDENT OF THE ST. STANISLAUS SO-CIETY THE DEFENDANT.

In the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge Reynolds

and a jury, yesterday, action was brought to recover damages, in the sum of \$50,000, for slander, by Adal burtus Mieleuszuy against Anthon Lambui. Defen dant, who is a shoemaker, residing at No. 17 Fiatbush avenue, Brooklyn, is charged with having said, in the Polish language, on November 28, 1875,

"Pastor Mielcuszuy has stolen \$160 from us." The
parties to the suit, which was tried before
Judge Neilson last year, when the jury disagreed, are all Poles, and speak but very
little English. An interpreter has to be employed
and the trial occupied the entire day, the court room
being crowded by Polish Catholics. The suit grew
out of the following facts, as alleret;—in 1873 some
members of the Polish congregation of Catholics, in
New York, organized the St. Stanisians (Roman
Catholic Association, and Anthon Lambus was chosen
president, and the plaintiff was a member of the Board
of Trustees. In 1874 the plaintiff was given \$566 to
deposit in the Six Penny Savings Bank and another
bank. When, at the request of Lambui, he returned
the bank books to defendant the latter calmed that all
the money had not been properly accounted for, and
he made the alleged slandsrous remark. Defendant claimed that he did not use the
word "stolen," but "defrauded," and, by
way of mitigation, he gave the circumstances, to
the effect that the funds which had been received by
the St. Stanisiaus Society and deposited in two banks
to their account were transferred by the plaintiff, who
held the books for them, to another account without
the concurrence of the Board of Trustees. Defendant
claimed that when he got back the bank books they
were short of the proper amount. It was in reference
thereto that the objectionable remark was made. The
plaintiff showed that in terminating his connection
with the society and shinction had to be made in the
accounts kept for the society and the funds which
were kept for building a church. The St. Stanislaus
officers had held that all the money collected
ought to belong to them. Hence the difficulty.
When the evidence was all in Mr. Erasius Nex, who
appeared for the defendant, moved to dismiss the case,
arguing that it was a privileged communication made
by his client when acting as president of the association. The plaintiff, who was represent said, in the Polish language, on November 28, 1875. "Paster Mielcuszuy has stolen \$160 from us."

BRADLEY ACQUITTED.

John F. Bradley, late assistant secretary to the com andant at the Navy Yard, whose arrest on charge of abducting Sarah Lawless, was published last week, was arraigned before Police Justice Walsh, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Police Justice Walsh, Brooklyh, yesterday. As the young woman was shown to have gone willingly with the accessed the charge of abduction was not sustained; but a charge of seduction was preferred by John Whitford, a stepbrother of the girl, the latter alleging that Bradley had represented himself as a widower and had promised to marry her. The case was dismissed for want of evidence. The defendant, who is now being sued for divorce by his wife, is about forty-tour years of age and has a family.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

Commissioner Nichols, President of the Stree Cleaning Bureau, makes the following comparative statement of the Bureau of Street Cleaning for the years 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, showing the work done

| | 1874. | 1875. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Amount appropriated | 1970,000 00 | \$850,000 00 |
| Amount expended | | 801,405 33 |
| Miles of streets cleaned | 12,948 | 9,947 |
| Loads of ashes removed | 752,547 | 770,957 |
| Loads of dirt removed | 269,970 | 247,136 |
| Loads of garbage removed | 7,817 | 13,101 |
| Loads now removed | 1,qt1 | |
| | 7 000 004 | 57,271 |
| Total loa is removed | 1,030,334 | 1,088,465 |
| Total cost per mile | \$64 08 | \$80 56 |
| Total cost per load | 84 | 74 |
| | 1 Carlot 1 | 1877. |
| particular and the same of the | 1876. | To Feb. 17. |
| Amount appropriated | \$725,000 00 | \$717,500 00 |
| Amount expended | 725,000 00 | 86,775 00 |
| Miles of streets cleaned | 11,286 | |
| Loads of ashes removed | 775,420 | 116,805 |
| Loads of airt removed | 221,920 | 1,611 |
| Loads of garbage removed | 14.093 | |
| Loads now removed | 6,550 | 39,295 |
| Total loads removed | 1,007,983 | 00,200 |
| Total cost per mile | \$64 24 | \$57 71 |
| Total cost per load | 71 | \$01.11 |
| Total coat per lond | 11 | - |
| COMPLETED TOWNS CO. | | |

COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL'S CASE.

The Committee on Public Works of the Board of Aldermen met at the City Hall yesterday afternoon Consideration of the charges against Commissioner of next. Alderman Tuomey stated that he understood Mr. Campbell would resign his position as Commis-sioner ii he were again elected President of the Con-solidated Coal Company. The election for this office

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

At the stated meeting of the Pilot Commissioners held yesterday alternoon at their office on Burling slip, the pilot of the Amerique, of the French Transatlantic line, Henry Weaver, was present and was sublantic line, Henry Weaver, was present and was subjected to a lengthy examination. The meetings of the
commission, unlike the majority of the bodies which
are both created and paid by the State, are held in
secret session, and it is with the utmost difficulty
that the President, Mr. George W. Blunt,
can be induced to give any information. He stated
yesterday afternoon, however, that the defence made
by the pilot of the Amerique was eminerally satisfactory, and that he believed that no official complaint
would be made against him.

It was expected that the President of the Staten
Island Ferry Company would be present to consult
with the Commissioners in reference to the river obstructions on their docks, but a letter was received
excusing his absence, and the matter was adjourned
until the next meeting.

STREET CAR POLITENESS.

A LADY SAYS A GOOD WORD FOR THE GENTLE-MEN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1877.

I have read all the articles in your valuable paper about "Street Car Politeness." I agree that a lady will find no difficulty in obtaining a seat in a street car will find no difficulty in obtaining a seat in a street car if that lady will not have the appearance that she expects, the moment she enters a car, that some gentleman must rise to give his place to her. A gentleman after being down town all day is naturally tired, and to be obliged to give up his place is more than should be expected of him. The lady should consider this and thank the gentleman for his thoughtfulness. I say for all gentlemen to keep their scale, and let ladies manage to be home at the time the cars are crowded by business men. It would be well if mothers would teach their children common politeness, to use when a lady or gentleman enters the car. A YOUNG LADY,

A BACHELOR WHO WANTS A SMILE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1877. For about twenty-five years, almost from the first time horse cars were run, I have been going up and down town on them. Well, in those jolly days of the old stages we used to pass up our six and a quarter cents when we got out, and when we handed up the fare for a lady she used to smile so sweetly and always acknowledged with thanks. Well, now, of course, in these days we always give up our seats to an old gentleman or an old lady, or to any woman with a child in her arms, or one who seems ill, and don't, expect a word of thanks, unless they condescend to bestow it upon us as a gentle charity. Well, that's all right. But when we give up our seats to young or middle-aged ladies, then we do look for a nod, a kindly smile or a word of thanks, and we don't often get either of them. Then who can blame an old bachelor like me if he keeps the seat for which is has paid? If women will only use the power of gentleness with which God has endowed her, man will always yield to her, for her tipe and gentle manners melt him like the late spring snow. old stages we used to pass up our six and a quarter

WHY LADIES ARE NOT POLITE IN THE CARS. NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Having read your numerous correspondence on this subject, and having been for years a careful observer, I claim that gentlemen are usually at fault for the

GUILTY OR INNOCENT

Conviction of James Rice of Manslaughter in the Third Degree.

MR. HALL'S DECLARATION

Judge Brady Defends the Jury-The Benefit of a Doubt.

The interest excited in the question of the guittor nocence of Ryan and Oschwald, convicted in New Jersey of murder, and whose recent expiation of painfully iresh in the recollection of the public, has by no means abated, and probably will not be fully allayed until the decisive determination of the question of such guilt or innocence. The case of James Rice, inbeen on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, be-fore Judge Brady, since last Friday, and which termin ated yesterday in the rendition of a verdict of man-slaughter in the third degree against the prisoner, has raised a question of similar doubt as to whether the condemned man committed the homicide of which he has been adjudged guitty. There was considerable arraigned at the bar for sentence. His youthful looks and frank, open expression spoke greatly in his favor, regated as to what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him. PROTEST BY A. OAKEY HALL.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, who had so ably defended the to conceal, addressed the Court as follows:-

prisoner, arose and, with an agitation be vainly strove to conceal, addressed the Court as follows:—

I ask that this senience be postponed until the last of the week—until Friday. And I desire to say, with the indulgence of the Court, and I must say it, that I know this man to be absolutely innocent; and with the indulgence of the Court I desire to say, that so believing, so knowing, I desire in this public manner to announce my unaiterable determination nover again, as a lawyer, to appear in a homicide case. It cannot demonstrate to a jury under circumstances in the this the absolute innocence of a man under such circumstances of identity, while I have no lault to find with the jury, I have a right to find fault with myself, and therefore I give the best evidence of my carnestness in my belief when I say, after many hours of reflection on the subject, that I never, under any circumstances, shall appear again in a homicide case. That, of course, is nothing to anybody but myself, and I only state it because I desire to attest my absolute belief in my assertion that this min is innocent. The jury have recommended him to mercy, and Your Honor has no alternative but to sentence him. If he did the deed, as the jury believe he did, he must be guilty of mansaughter in the fourth degree. It is nothing ease; it could not be manslaughter in the fourth degree, except by a streeth of the jury of make such inquires as you choose in your own to nail, and for that I ask delay, which will enable Your Honor at least to give him the least sentence the law allows, and then to him who holds that balance of omalpotence which belongs to this world so far as clemency goes proper application may be made hereafter to still more mitigate the sentence.

Indee Braky with manufact leaking in his tones and

Judge Brady, with manifest feeling in his tones, said

Judge Brady, with manifest leeling in his tones, said in reply:—

It is a most unfortunate thing, indeed, if this man is not guilty of this offence that there should be no way of proving his innocence. It disturbs me very muchas much as it can disturb any one—that a man convicted of a crime like this may possibly be innocent. It is a very unfortunate circumstance that an innocent man should be convicted; but I think you do yourself great injustice, Mr. Hall, in supposing that the jury were not warranted in taking a view of the evidence which would lead to the conviction of your client, and I do not see any reason why you, in consequence of that verdict, should withdraw from homicide cases. The people would lose valuable services by your withdrawal, and I think the profession would regret it very muchindeed I should myself. I hope that there will not be many cases of homicide in which any lawyer might appear. I trust we will never again have a homicide case to try, and carnestly look for such a condition of things for some time to come; so long, at least, as we have a certain class of criminals among us. I do not see any reason, because of your not succeeding in this trial, of withdrawing from the profession an far as cases of homicide are concernes, because witnesses have not proven the linnocence of your client, when one theory of guilt was unanswerable. REMARKS BY MR. HOWK.

Mr. William F. Howe next briefly addressed the

Mr. William F. Howe next briefly addressed the Court as follows:—

I know the intense interest taken in this trial by the learned advocate, who has given all of us histeners great pain at his announcement that the result of this case should induce his withdrawal for the future from homicide cases. I know the power that that interest has exercised over the mind of the learned advocate, and I think I am not stating too much when I hazard the expression to the Court that I also now participate in his feelings. It is not necessary for me to tell Your Honor—a judge of your lengthened experience—that to Mr. Itall belongs the first honors for the manner in which he conducted this case. I say it with sincerity because it is the utterance of the remarks made by the learned prosecuting officer yesserday. Mr. Hall can, upon reflection, have no regret—if he will permit me so flaily to contradict him—I say he can, he must, ho shall have no regrets for the issue in this case. It was the evidence upon which the jury acted under Your Honor's charge, which it was our mistortune to be in a position not to contradict, that convicted him; and that ovidence was, as Your Honor knows, and as every listener felt, handled by that gentieman with more than his accustomed ability. The case was presented with all the intelatigability and zeal and takent which he possesses. How great that is Your Honor knew long, long before I know it; and how great it still remains we all realize this day. Having said this much permit me to add that I, too, think that this man is guilliess of this charge. I have made an investigation, and it is the first time I ever said in open court, after a convection, that I believe that the vergical was against the fact and the truth, but not against the evidence in the case. Having said this much, by way more of inducement for the profession of which he is so great an ornament, for the benefit of the administration of justice, I make these remarks in fervency, hopting most devotedly the gentleman will hesitate and po

A JUDICIAL BUTY.

Judge Brady again spoke as follows:— Judge Brady again spoke as follows:—

There is no evidence before the Court to show that the jury was not justified in origing in this verdict, and I do not consider that I am guilty of histoning to any imputation upon the jury in permitting these remarks. There was evidence which abundantly justified the verdict they rendered in one aspect of the case, but at the same time it must be said in delerence to the counsel that his daty was discharged conscientiously, fully and ably, and that there was as much done for the prisoner as could be done under the circumstances revealed by the evidence by any other advocate, no matter who he may have been. With that I have discharged my duty for the prisoner, and the sentence will be postponed until Friday.

CHANCE TO UTSET THE VERDICT.

Mr. Horace Russell, Assistant District Attorney, thereupon addressed the Court:—"If you have any proofs to show that this was a mistaken verdict I shall be quite satisfied to adjourn it to a still further day."

The prisoner was then removed to the Tombs, and the vast audience, who listened with breathless attention to the proceedings, dispersed.

THE ITALIAN TRAGEDY.

ROSE MASSIMINO WANTS TO SEE HER FATHER BURNED-THE TORRING ASSASSINATION.

Rose Massimino, the young Italian woman who murderously assaulted on last Thursday morning by Antonio Leon, her inther, at the residence of her hus-Antonio Leon, her lather, at the residence of her husband, in President street, had so far recovered from the effect of her injuries yesterday as to be permitted to converse with strangers who called at the Long Island College Hospital. She corroborated the statements which appeared in the Hisrato of last Sunday in regard to the brutal treatment to which she had been subjected by her unnatural lather. She stated that when, after her marriage, she made a confession to her husband, her lather threatened to take her life unless she denied what she had told in the presence of Massimino. She positively refused to do this, and only two days before he shot her he swore that he would nang for her unless she got down on her knees and, with cruciffx in hand, acknowledged that she had leet. He had a platol in his hand at the time, and she believes he would have used it then had not her husband and a friend entered the room where he was at the moment. On Thursday morning, she says, he fired at her three times, and thee, knocking her down, beat her on the head with the pistol and stabbed her on the arm and wrist with the scassors. She says that her uncle, John Leon, stood quietly by during the assault and made no effort to save her.

"To you want your father punished?" was asked her, "I do, indeed," Rose replied; "he is a very bad man, and sometimes I think he is not my father at all; I will not consider him such any more. It is a pity he cannot be burned to deata; hanging is too good for him."

She hopes to be able to appear against her father at the examination, which will be held before Justice Ferry on March 2. The police have been actively engaged in making juduries, endeavoring to connect Autonio with certain desperate Italians whose names have appeared in the criminal records of Brookyn. It was murdered in a mysterious manner in the tamily, and did not believe that her father was in any way mixed up in that tragedy. band, in President street, had so far recovered from the